meet and vanquish the enemy:

Gain in 1888 over 1884..... 16,021

Gain in 1888 over 1884..... 24,881

Republican gain in 1888 over 1884..... 24,881 Democratic gain in 1888 over 1884..... 16,021

Democratic vote in 1884......244,992 Democratic vote in 1886......228,598

Loss in 1886 over 1884..... 16,394

Loss in 1886 over 1884..... 6,558

Democratic loss in 1886 over 1884...... 16,394 Republican loss in 1886 over 1884...... 6,558

ceeding Republican loss...... 9,836

rately, and the vote of 1890 was taken from

In 1890 the Democrats polled 896 votes out of each 1,000 votes polled by them in 1888,

or about 90 per cent. of their aggregate vote

The Republicans in 1890 polled 813 votes

out of each 1,000 votes polled by them in 1888, or about 83 1/3 per cent. of their vote of 1888.

In 1890 the Democrats lost in their aggregate vote, as compared with that of 1888, 104 votes out of each 1,000 votes, or about 10

In 1890 the Republicans lost in their ag-

gregate vote, as compared with that of 1888,

187 votes out of each 1,000, or about 16 2/3

per cent. Had the Republicans polled the

same proportion of their vote, as compared

with the preceding campaign of 1888, that they did in Harrison's senatorial campaign

of 1886, as compared with the national elec-

tion of 1884, and conceding to the Democ-

racy the gain made in 1890, the Republicans

would have carried the State this year by

a plurality of 22,105; or had both parties this year polled the same proportion of

their vote that they did in 1886, as com-

pared with 1884, the result in 1890 would

have been a Republican plurality of 23,163

in the State, and if the Republicans of In-

diana will but continue their organization

and let the campaign of 1892 be commenced

now and prosecuted vigorously, we can, in

my candid judgment, carry the State in

DROVE OFF A MOB.

Murderer Gets Hold of a Pistol and Repulses a

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 21 .- A special

from Huntington, Tenn., says: The town is

wild with excitement, and has been so for

the past eighteen hours. Widdis, who mur-

dered Constable Ross and his nephew a few

days ago, was brought from Paris yester-

day evening to have his preliminary exam-

ination. A mob met the train at the depot,

but the sheriff had taken the prisoner from

the train in the west end of town and car-

ried him to jail. Jake Ross, father of the

murdered boy, persuaded the mob to let the

law take its course. Instead of going home

many remained, and about 12 o'clock last

night surrounded the jail to prevent aid be-

At 1 o'clock all preparations were made

and an attack was made on the jail. It

was deserted except by Widdis and two other prisoners. With sledge hammers and

cold chisels the mob destroyed the lock and

the outside door. The inside door was solid cast iron an inch thick and perforated

with holes two by three inches. They could not break the door down, but broke

out a piece twelve by eighteen inches. Two

prisoners were in the cells, but Widdis was

in the hall. An Irishman named Ed Coul-

ter climbed through the hole, and after he got in claimed his pistol would not fire.

Another was handed to him. Then a report was heard and Coulter claimed he was

shot. Sam Sellars started in to his assist-

ance, when Widdis or some one shot, the

ball entering Sellars's face near the nose

and lodging under the jaw bone on the opposite side. Dr. Cox dressed the wound

and Sellars went home. Report reaches here

The mob dispersed after this. The pris-

oner was returned to Paris this morning

without having had a preliminary trial.

The end is not yet. If Sellers is dead the

Governor will have to send a regiment to protect Widdis.

POLITICAL CONTEST IN NEBRASKA.

Democrats and Republicans Charged with

Frauds by the Independents.

and political contest has begun in this

State. The Independents have filed papers

on all the successful candidates for State

offices, with the view of testing the legality

of their election. These notices charge

that during the months of September, Oc-

tober and November, 1890, there existed in

Omaha an illegal combination and confed-

eracy to deprive voters of that city of the

right to vote, as gnaranteed by the Consti-

tution and laws of the State; that this con-

spiracy operated by corrupting voters and creating a wholesale sentiment against a

free and fair election, boycotting and ostra-

cising all who opposed the plan; that large

sums of money were brought into the State and raised for defeating a fair election;

that 2,800 foreigners were caused to be nat-

uralized, the conspirators paying the fees

for such naturalization in such a way as to

constitute bribery; that prejudiced persons were appointed on boards of registration,

and other parties were denied representa-

tion; that the County Commissioners became

parties to the conspiracy and appointed par-

tisans and prejudiced persons as judges and

clerks of elections; that the postmaster and

common carriers of Omaha were parties to

the conspiracy, and papers not agreeing

with their views were suppressed in transit to the readers; that certain ballot-boxes

were not kept in public view, as required;

that in over thirty polling-places tickets bearing names of the contestants were taken from the hands of persons who were

distributing them and torn up, and these persons were, by threats and intimidation,

driven from the polls; that a corrupt agree-

ment existed between Democrats and Republicans by which tickets of either of those parties should not be challenged. Conspiracy is charged at Pond Island. Illegal voting is charged in Red Willow, Box, Butte, Larpy and Thurston counties. Illegal naturalization is charged in Douglass, Lancaster, Saline, Saunders, Otoe, Platte and Dodge counties.

and Dodge counties. Failure to register is

charged in Beatrice, Norfolk and other

places. The work of taking testimony will begin at once. The contest will be tried by

the Legislature, and the Speaker will pre-

Senator Cullom's Alleged Views.

stopped at Joliet, Ill., yesterday on his way

to Washington, to visithis brother. In an

interview he said that the McKinley bill

would have to undergo material modifica-

tions before it would be acceptable to the

people. The interstate commerce bill

would also have to be modified. In short,

everything would have to be revamped po-

litically. With the proper modification he

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.-Senator Cullom

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 21.—An unusual legal

ing given to the prisoner.

that he is dead.

Crowd of Lynchers in a Southern Jail.

1892 by a very handsome majority.

In all references to the vote of either party care has been taken to state it accu-

Democratic loss in 1886 over 1884 ex-

the latest authentic returns.

Excess of Republican over Democratic

base their claims save and except their

the Finance Company of Peansylvania and the money would not be subscribed. One of the officers of the Finance Company said this afternoon that some difficulty about the loan had risen, but that it was removed. He stated that the company had first offered as security the property purchased by it for the Reading Terminal, but it has since been discovered that the property could not be legally used by the Finance Company as collateral. This was what had caused the difficulty in negotiating the loan, but other collateral had been offered and accepted by the syndicate, and the money would be subscribed. Drexel & Co. withdrew their offer to subscribe \$100,000 towards the amount necessary to assist the company. In conclusion, he said that, as yet, the company had stood in no need of the money. A. J. Drexel, asked about the trouble, said: "No money has been subscribed as yet; only the arrangements to do so have been in course of negotiation."

The officers of the Investment Company of Philadelphia maintained their policy to-day of almost absolute silence in regard to the company's connection with the sus-pended banking firm. The only thing that they would say was that Barker Brothers & Co. were largely indebted to the company, but that the indebtedness was secured by ample collateral. They also claim that the Investment is absolutely unaffected by the failure of Barker Brothers & Co., and is perfectly able to meet a!l

its obligations.

By the failure of his firm Mr. Abraham Barker has also been made liable to suspension from the Stock Exchange. Some time ago he contracted to deliver to a certain brokerage firm one hundred shares of stock of the Finance Company of Pennsylvania. At the time Mr. Barker contracted to deliver the stock it was selling at \$99 a share. To-day 302 shares of it were sold at \$61 and \$60. Mr. Barker has until Monday to fulfill his contract, and if by that time he has not done so under the rules he will be suspended from the exchange. It is said that an effort will be made to persuade the brokerage firm with whom the contract was made to become one of the creditors of Barker Bros., and so save Mr. Barker from the necessity of delivering the stock. In view of his possible suspension Mr. Barker tendered his resignation as chairman of the finance committee of the exchange, but the committee did not accept it, as they are in hopes that the claims against him will not be pressed and he can retain the office.

RELIEVING THE STRINGENCY.

The Fourth National Bank of New York Takes Steps to Ease the Money Market. NEW YORK, Nov. 21 .- At a special meeting of the board of directors of the Fourth National Bank, held to-day, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It is of the utmost importance that the financial stringency which has prevailed among the bankers and brokers of London and New York should not be allowed to seriously affeet the mercantile community of this country;

Whereas, The Fourth National Bank has ha during the present month of November \$3,285,has been promptly met at maturity, thereby showing the merchants to be in a prosperou Whereas, The stringency in the money market

has substantially stopped the purchase of com-mercial bills, and thereby deprived the mercan-tile community of its accustomed facilities; Resolved. That the officers of this bank be requested to buy freely of first-class commercia

paper, and they are hereby authorized to take out, if necessary, a liberal amount of clearing-house certificates for that purpose. The above preamble and resolution were offered by Mr. Charles S. Smith, who is president of the Chamber of Commerce and seconded by Mr. Cornelius N. Bliss.

Money from the Pacific Coast. Washington, Nov. 21 .- The Treasury Department is informed that \$200,000 was transferred from San Francisco to New York to-day, making the total amount transferred to date \$3,160,000. These transfers are made by telegraph through the subtreasuries in the respective cities, free of charge, under the privileges extended by Secretary Windom for the purpose of facilitating the business of bankers and merchants in New York during the stringency. Complaints have recently been made by certain San Francisco banks against a continuance of the practice, as tending to reduce their available reserve. and contracting the currency on the Pacific slope. Secretary Windom is considering the question.

The Baring Scheme a Success. LONDON, Nov. 21 .- It is officially stated that the scheme for the continuation of the Barings in business has been concluded The new concern will be a limited liability company. It will register and begin business immediately with a subscribed capital exceeding £15,000,000. Mr. Thomas Baring. M. P., who becomes chairman of the new company, will devote his whole fortune to sustaining the firm's credit. The other directors are Francis Baring, John Baring and Kirkman Hodgson.

WESTERN BANK FAILURES,

and Oklahoma Close Their Doors. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 21.-An extensive bank failure is reported here to-night, involving no less than six financial concerns in the Southwest. They are all practically under one management. Definite news of

the failure is not obtainable. So far as

known, the facts are these: When Oklahoma was made a Territory the Newton National Bank, at Newton, Kan., established the Commercial National Bank at Guthrie, with branches at Normal, El Reno and Stillwater. The same bank have come behind the partition without behad a branch at Whitewater, Butler ing seen or heard by him.

county, Kansas. About two months ago a run was made on the Guthrie bank, but the Newton bank went to the rescue, with a special train carrying funds, and met all claims presented. Since that time the credit of the whole group of banks has been more or less impaired. The Kansas City banks became alarmed at their condition and withdrew their support. Yesterday the Newton bank was taken possession of by the federal bank authorities. To-day the Guthrie bank suspended and its doors are closed, and the Whitewater concern is in the hands of the examiner. Nothing has been heard from the El Reno, Norman and Stillwater banks. The Newton National Bank had a capital

of \$100,000 and a surplus of \$20,000. John Reese is president, A. H. McClain vice-president, C. R. McClain cashier and O. A. McClain assistant cashier. The Commercial National Bank, of Guthrie, was the first bank in the Territory to nationalize. Its capital is said to be \$300,000. J. M. Rogsdale was president, C. R. McClain vice-president and C. W. Blueler cashier. Its correspondent here was the American National Bank. Its New York correspond-ent was the United States National Bank. Of the Whitewater, A. H. McClain president; Horace McClain, vice-president, and E. S. McClain, cashier. The capital is \$20,000. The assets of the Newton, Guthrie and Whitewater banks are believed to be equal to the liabilities, and the bankers here say they expect a settlement will be made dollar for dollar.

Caused a Panie at Guthrie. GUTHRIE, O. T., Nov. 21 .- The Commercial Bank of this city, which is the largest bank in the Territory, made an assignment late last night for the benefit of creditors. The sheriff is the assignee. The proprietors have all left town. The failure involves a great many depositors. A large crowd has stood about the building all day. Orders of attachment are posted upon the door of bank in great numbers. The liabilities and assets cannot be ascertained. A run was made on the other banks this morning, but upon showing ample funds the depositors were satisfied and the panio

Paying Panie-Stricken Depositors. New York, Nov. 21 .- The run on the Citizens' Savings Bank, at the southeast corner of the Bowery and Canal street, which was started on Wednesday, was continued in full force to-day. President Edward A. Ouintard and the other members of the committee on finance of the institution held a meeting at the bank this morning at 9 o'clock. There had been some talk among the panic-stricken depositors that the offi-cers of the bank might avail themselves of the rule which reads: "No person shall have the right to withdraw any part of the mount that may be to his credit unless he i position.

has ninety days previously given personal notice to the bank of the amount he wishes to withdraw." To do away with any impression of this sort the finance committee held a session at the call of President Quintard and decided by unanimous vote to pay out to depositors their money just as fast as they could.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 21.—The run on the Howard Savings Bank still continues, but is not so heavy as it was yesterday.

Charged with Fraud.

St. Paul., Nov. 21. - Attorney-general Moses Clapp yesterday filed a complaint in the district court against the Educational Endowment Association of Minneapolis, asking the court to issue a restraining or der forbidding the association to exercise any of its corporate rights, privileges or tranchises, pending the further sanction of the court. Charges of fraud are made against the officers, who are said to have turned all receipts into salaries for themselves, and the allegation is made that the books and records have been wrongfully, negligently and fraudulently kept, and do not show the full amount paid the officers and managers, but that they have been willfully kept so as not to disclose the operations and money held and received by officers and managers. cers and managers. The amount of the frauds is placed in the thousands.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

The Irish Delegation Cannot Visit Every City and Would Like Contributions Forwarded.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21 .- The following circular has been issued by the delegation of the Irish parliamentary party:

"The addresses already delivered by the

Irish delegates and the other communications in the press have, it is hoped, made the American public somewhat familiar with the circumstances of the Irish struggle at the present hour. The Irish people are now face to face with a determined and powerful attempt, organized by Mr. Bal-four and a number of the Tory and Liberal Unionist capitalists in England and landlord syndicates in Ireland, to starve out the Irish organizations and the evicted tenants by simultaneously increasing the vigor of coercion and the number of evictions. So resolute and merciless is this combination that at the very moment when, according to the government itself, large portions of Ireland are menaced with severe distress, wholesale evictions are being carried out. "The chief purpose of the mission of the Irish delegates to America is to counteract this last desperate assault by an appeal to the generosity of the American people for moral and financial support. The amount of sympathy and interest already manifested in their mission has exceeded their most sanguine expectations. The very extent of this response has, however, increased the difficulties of the delegates. They now find it will be impossible for them to visit all the localities from which invitations are being received. They know, however, from communications addressed to them, that even towns which cannot be visited are anxious to contribute their share towards the funds of the Irish National party. It is, therefore, suggested that in all such towns subscriptions should be started, These subscriptions can be set in motion by branches of the National League and othe Irish societies and organizations, or by committees especially constituted for that purpose. The urgency and the gravity of the crisis in Ireland will, it is hoped, be al-lowed to justify the delegates in earnestly requesting that every energy be put forth to make these subscriptions commensurate with the vast demands on the resourses of the National party.

"All subscriptions collected should be forwarded to Dr. J. E. Kenney, M. P., and Mr. Alford Webb, M. P., at the offices of the Irish National League, No. 43 Upper O'Connell street, Dublin, these being the two gentlemen appointed by Mr. Parnell as the treasurers of the funds raised in America. The subscriptions will be acknowledged by receipt from the treasurers named, and also by publication in the Freeman's Journal and United Ireland, Dublin, and Irish-American papers."

CLEVER BANK ROBBERY.

The Cash'er and Book-Keeper Were Called Away and the Thief Secured \$5,000.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21 .- The Twenty-sixth Ward Bank, of Brooklyn, which is situated on Atlantic avenue, near Hinsdale street, and of which Ditmar Jewell, formerly of the Brooklyn Bank, is president, was robbed yesterday of a package containing \$5,000 in bills. The work is supposed to have been that of a band of clever sneak thieves. The money was taken from a safe which set directly back of Cashier B. R. Spellman's desk. About noon yesterday, when the cashier and a clerk named Bookman were alone in the bank, a man entered and engaged the cashier in conversation. The talk took place through an aperture in the partition which divides the desks from the main office. As they were talking the bell of the telephone in the office rang, and Clerk Bookman answered it, and informed the cashier that the cashier of the Queen's County Bank wanted to talk with him. Mr. Spellman left his desk, and at the same time Mr. Bookman was summoned outside to receive some money for deposit from a man who had driven up to the curb in a light wagon. This left the coast clear for the thieves, but the loss of the money was not discovered for some time. It then dawned upon the men that the conversationalist. the man in the buggy and the man at the other end of the telephone had eleverly victimized the bank, though the

SUNDAY MAIL TRAINS.

Mr. Wanamaker Explains the Inconvenience It Would Cause if Stopped.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 .- A Post reporter has interviewed Postmaster-general Wanamaker in regard to criticisms made upon him by a western Pennsylvania clergyman because mails are carried and postoffice business is transacted on Sunday. Mr. Wanamaker says he thinks Congress is the proper place to go to for action in the matter, and then he goes on to say: "To stop the handling of Sunday mails means to stop the wheels of the railroads throughout the country at 12 o'clock Saturday night. In that event there would be no protection for mails halted in transit. Hundreds of thousands of dollars pass through the mails every day, and the custody of the mail in a car standing on a track, while crossing the prairie, or even at a small village, would be a serious matter.

the postal clerks, engineers and train hands The Postmaster-general said that if any community by the petition of a considerable majority of its population asked for the absolute closing of its office on Sunday, the request would receive favorable consideration. It must be remembered, he concluded that the postoffice is not a private office, and that it is the duty of its servants to serve according to law. Those who have different views of Sunday-keeping have a

It would be a great accomplishment for Sunday rest if mail dispatched from Omaha

or San Francisco could lay up at 12 o'clock

Saturday night, but what would become of

right to consideration. National Capital Notes.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 .- The amount of four-and-a-half-per-cent. bonds redeemed to-day, under the circular of Oct. 9, was \$84,900, making the total to date \$5,489,250. It is stated at the Postoffice Department that since the passage of the anti-lottery law there has been a reduction in revenues of the New Orleans postoffice of about one- United States Senators. third, and, in consequence, the clerical force of the office has been reduced by nine

men, representing \$6,300 in salaries. The Director of the Mint has information that nearly a million dollars in Aus-tralian sovereigns (gold) were deposited into law, forty-five more Representatives and melted down at the mint at San Fran- in the State Legislature than was accorded

J. George Wright, agent of the Indians on State was divided into thirteen congresthe Rosebud Agency in South Dakota, who was suspended by the Secretary of the Interior pending an investigation into the allegations that he had issued rations in Representatives in Congress, to which excess of the number of Indians on the the State was entitled, would most certainreservation, was to-day fully exonerated by be Democratic, thus disfranchising a by the Secretary and reinstated in his large proportion of our citizens, with no But position. Other facts or arguments upon which to 744.

COMFORT FOR REPUBLICANS

Indiana Is Not So Surely Democratic that It Cannot Be Redeemed in 1892.

Interesting Analysis of This Year's Election Returns and Comparisons with Previous Ones-How the Gerrymanders Work.

special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.-To those who take an interest in political matters and the the various deductions that can be drawn from a careful analysis of election returns the following, prepared by Hon. J. N. Huston, late chairman of the Republican State central committee, concerning the recent contest in Indiana, will be interesting:

Since the birth of the Republican party, in 1856, Indiana has always been debatable ground. In the nine national elections since, and including 1856, the Republicans have carried the State six times, viz.: Lincoln, 1860; Lincoln, 1864; Grant, 1868; Grant, 1872; Garfield, 1880; Harrison, 1888; while the Democrats have carried the State three times, viz.: Buchanan, 1856; Tilden, 1876; Cleveland, 1884. In the off years, or campaigns intervening between the national contests, the Republicans have carried the State three times and the Democrats six times, thus showing that success was not times, thus showing that success was not assured to either party, but both parties entered into each political contest feeling confident that with proper and sufficient effort they might succeed. This condition naturally brought into active participation in all contests the ablest of the two parties' respective adherents, who established a most thorough and systematic form of organization which and systematic form of organization, which has been extended to meet the ever-varying exigencies of the hour, until it has become proverbial that Indiana is the most thoroughly organized State in the Union. Both parties have, practically, the same general plan for party work, and succeeded

any other State. In connection with the recent elections in Indiana it must be remembered that this was an off year, and, as in the past, all off year elections we expected a very considerable falling off of the vote of the

n national elections in getting out a much

larger per centage of the total vote than

State from the vote of two years ago. From 1876 to 1878 the loss was 26,376. From 1880 to 1882 the loss was 26,139. From 1884 to 1886 the loss was 20,442.

The loss this year is largely in excess of what might reasonably have been expected, taking the above off years immediately preceding as a basis for calculations, and the Democratic victory is due to the unusually large number of voters who stayed away from the polls; at least it can readily be proven that the Democratic plurality of 19.579 is not due to any increase of the Democratic vote in the State, but wholly because a very large number of Republicans remained away from the polls. The following table will show the vote of all parties this year as compared with the vote of 1888.

Democrat 261,013 Democrat 233,881

	Union Labor 2,694 Prohibition 9,881	Prohibition	12,100
t	Total536,949 Total vote 1888 Total vote 1890		536,949
f	Total falling off from 1 Dem. vote 1888261,013 Dem. vote 1890233.881	Rep. vote 1888	263,36

Dem. falling off 27,132 Rep. falling off. 49,059 This shows that the falling off of the Democratic and Republican vote of 1890, as compared with 1888, was 76,191, while the side-issue vote in 1890 exceeded the side issue vote of 1888 by 16,364, leaving a total falling off this year, as compared with 1888. of 59,827. The Republican loss in 1890 was 49,059, and the Democratic loss 27,132, showing a Republican loss in excess of Democratic loss of 21,927.

RELATIVE STRENGTH OF THE PARTIES. The usual manner of stating election returns by saying that each party polled so many thousand votes does not impress one with the relative strength of the various political parties in the State, but the following table will give the varying and relative strength of all parties from 1876 to 1890, inclusive, by which comparisons can

Total vote. 1,000 polled.

Democratic	213,526	495
RepublicanGreenback	9,533	482
Total vote		
187	2	
Democratic	184.491	456
Republican	180,755	447
Republican	39,488	97
Total vote	404,694	
188	0.	
Democratic	225,528	480
Republican	232,164	495
Republican	12,986	25
Total vote	470,678	
188		
Democratic		497
Republican	210,000	473
Greenback	13,615	30
Total vote	444.539	
188	4.	
Democratic	224 992	495
Republican	238,480	482
Greenback	8,293	16
Prohibition	3,028	7
Total vote	494,793	
188	6.	
Democratie	228,598	492
Republican	231,922	489
Greenback	4,646	10
Prohibition		19
Total vote	474,351	
188	8.	
Democratic	261,013	486
Republican		491
Union Labor		5
Prohibition	9,881	18
Total vote	536,949	
189		
Democratic	233,881	490
Republican	214,302	449
Prohibition	12,106	26
People's	16,833	* 35
Total vote	477,122	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE
Surprising as it may	y seem. never	theless
it is true, that since	the election	of 1874

Indiana has never been carried by either the Democratic or Republican party with a plurality exceeding the vote polled by the various new parties that have, from time to time, been launched on the political sea. thus showing that at all times the new parties held the balance of power, and by combination with the minority party of the two great political organizations, could have carried the State. INFAMOUS GERRYMANDERS.

The Democratic gerrymander of 1885, or. more properly speaking, an act passed by the Democratic Legislature of that year to disfranchise a very large proportion of the people of the State, is a subject for proper discussion in connection with an intelligent consideration of the political situation in Indiana. In 1884 the Democrats polled 244,992 votes, or 495 out of each 1,000, while the Republicans polled votes, or 482 out of 1,000. Upon this basis the eral Assembly of 1885, which was Democratic in both houses, passed an appropriation bill for legislative and congressional purposes, which was characterized by a spirit of party meanness and unfairness such as had never before disgraced State legislation. This gerrymander of the legislative and senatorial districts, it was supposed, would insure to the Democrats a majority of forty-five on joint ballot, thus enabling them during the operation of that apportionment to elect The Democrats cast in 1884 6,512 votes more than the Republicans, and in consid-

eration of this small majority they had the

thought the country would indorse the astounding effrontery to demand, and their Fifty-first Congress. Tennessee's Official Vote. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 21.-The comthe Republicans. At the same time the plete official returns of the election in Tennessee give John P. Buchanan, Dem., 115,545; Lewis T. Baxter, Rep., 76,325; Dr. Kelly, Pro., 10,915. The total vote was 202. 785. Buchanan's plurality over Baxter was 39,220, and his majority over both Baxter and Kelly 28,305. Taylor's plurality over

NOT PROPERLY INSPECTED

small majority of 6,512 given them in 1884, which amounted to 1 3/10 per cent. of the whole vote of the State. The Democrats now have twelve out of the fifteen Representatives in Congress, to which the State is entitled. The methods adopted by the Democrats in Indiana to disfranchise Re-No Check Against Undesirable Persons Leaving Foreign Ports for America. publicans may not be more efficacious than the shotgun policy adopted in the South, yet it has this advantage: they have not as yet committed murder in order to accomplish their unfair and selfish ends.

How Surgeon-General Hamilton Would Remedy the Evil - American Citizenship Should Cost More than at Present.

The following calculations relative to the election of 1886, and making comparisons with 1884, the preceding national campaign, will, I think, convincingly prove to the Republicans of Indiana that the recent defeat in no sense implies that the State is hopelessly Democratic, but on the contrary, that with united effort we can again meet and vanonish the enemy: WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 .- Surgeon-general Hamilton has made a report to the Secretary of the Treasury, giving the results of visits paid by him to the principal foreign ports of embarkation of emigrants bound for the United States. He says he visited the ports of Naples, London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Bremen, Trieste and Hamburg. and found that there is at present no systematic medical examination of emigrants at any port of embarkation. Some of the steamship lines, he says, require their surgeons to make a preliminary examination, which, however, in no case compares with the examinations made at New York by the officers of the Marine Hospital service, as the purposes are entirely different, the purpose of the steamship's company being to pass all that can be passed, while the purposes of the Marine Hospital inspection are to report to the superintendent all cases that are likely to become a public charge from permanent disability or present disease. It may be positively asserted, without fear of successful contradiction, that the immigrants bound to the United States are not generally required to undergo a proper inspection. Dr. Hamilton says: "So far as my ob-

servation extends, and so far as I can learn from the literal use on this subject, there is no country in the world in which citizenship is so cheaply obtained as in the United States. The general question of restrictive measures as against the incoming mass is one of the most important that can be considered, whether viewed from an economic or political stand-point, viewed from an American stand-point there is no doubt that the welfare of the country demands more restrictive measures than the present laws seem to be able to furnish. The advocacy of restrictions upon immigration does not necessarily imply hostility to foreigners nor legislation averse to the interests of these naturalized citizens in this country. Or the contrary, it is believed to be for the general interests of those now on the soil. who, having been invested with the right of citizenship, are entitled to all the protection that our laws can give; and it is in their interest, not less than in that of the natural born citizen, that further influx of persons not bringing skilled labor or material wealth to the country should be restricted. It ought to be a privilege to be an American citizen, and as naturalization is a gratuitous concession to the immigrant, the immigrant should be of such character, morally, intellectually and physically, as would make him a more or less valuable addition to the body politic, and it would appear the least the immigrant could do in return for this concession would be to render cheerful obedience and conformity to the laws of his adopted country. But in many instances this has not been the experience. We witness in New Orleans and Chicago, for instance, the fact that certain foreign nationalities insist on maintaining their murderous assassination societies and putting them in practice on our own soil, in contravention of our law and of the public peace, and this leads irresistibly to the conclusion that the class of immigrants has

changed from the classes of former times. "In looking through the vast literature on this subject, as contained in various public documents, it is found that there is a general rule regarding the fluctuation of immigration into this counwhich is that the move ment closely follows in its elevations and depressions the material prosperity of the country. It is a fact that most foreign countries do not encourage emigration to the United States, or if it is encouraged it is of a class they can well afford to spare. During the last six years, under the operations of existing law, the vast number of 2,666,276 immigrants have arrived on our hores. The introduction of this vast number of people into our political organization, most of whom are entirely ignorant of our traditions, customs and laws, cannot be viewed without concern and appre ension, and without making a suggestion ooking to still further restrictions, it is not unreasonable to insist upon the most rigid construction of existing laws in favor of those who are now here, not less than in the interest of the natural-born citizen. It is the settled policy of most foreign governments to encourage the emigration to their own colonies of such intending emigrants as are desirable additions to the population, and it is believed at the present time that no government in Europe encourages emigration to the United States. I was unable to find any dence of assisted emigration, except to Canada, where under certain circumstances, the emigrants are assisted. And, as the influx into the United States from Canada is less closely watched than that from Europe direct, it is possible that many of these assisted emigrants may find their way into the United States through Canadian chan-

"It is suggested that the law be amended so as to provide that hereafter any person intending to emigrate to the United States shall produce to the United States consul nearest him evidence from the proper local authorities, satisfactory to the consul. that e has not been convicted of any crime; that he has not at any time been a public charge in the country where he lives; nor has he at any time received public assistance; and, further, that he also produce to the consul a certificate from a legally qualified resident physician to the effect that such emigrant is at the time suffering from no contagious nor epidemic disease of disability such as would make him a public charge. That on the production of these cirtificates the consul shall issue to the intending immigrant his certificate to the effect that the foregoing evidence has been furnished by him and placed on file at the consulate. This paper should also set forth whether the immigrant intends to become a naturalized citizen of the United States or merely a temporary inhabitant, the certificate to be given to the immigrant and on his arrival in this country taken up by the proper officer at the port of destination, this to be taken as presumptive evidence that the man possesses the preliminary qualifications for American citizenship and has such to furnish the court of naturalization on demand.

"This course would at once place the immigrant under the surveillance of the proper officer of the United States, would effectually shut out the criminal classes and operate very much for the relief of the inspection bureau at our ports of entry. At this time there is no medical inspection whatever of immigrants except at the port of New York, and that circumstance will no doubt have a tendency to increase the influx at the other ports. This statement is not applicable to cases of leprosy, small-pox, yellow fever or cholera, which cases, when found, are taken from vessels at the respective quarantines.'

No Barley in Market.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 21.-The Albany Evening Journal says: "The reported visible supply of barley is a myth. There was no doubt at the commencement of the barley season that over a million bushels was brought forward on the books without verifying the amount. Then again two-thirds of the barley on the lakes and canals counted in the visible supply has been sold to arrive. And again, more or less reported in the visible is now in malt. And again, thousands of bushels in elevators counted in the visible have been sold to the maltaters and brewers, and never will now come into the market, except in the way of malt or

Must Not Take Liquor to Alaska. San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 21.—In view of the gigantic proportions the liquor traffic is assuming in Alaska the Pacific Steam Whaling Company issued instructions to all their captains to-day not to call at Honolulu, where rum could be obtained, but to proceed direct on the whaling cruise. They are to stop at no point where a stock of liquor could be laid in.

NERVOUS debility, poor memory, diffidence, sexual weakness, pimples, opium habit, cured by Dr. Miles's Nervine. Sam-Butler for Congress in the First district is | ples free at druggists, by mail, 10 cents. MILES MED. Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Both Better and Cheaper.

The Royal Baking Powder, as an actual fact, is the most economical in use of any made, because of its greatly superior strength.

Both the United States and Canadian Governments in the reports of their investigation of baking powders have published this fact officially.

The other baking powders known in this vicinity are shown by chemical tests to contain from 20 to 80 per cent. less leavening-gas than the Royal. So the Royal, e should it cost more than the others, would be much the cheaper.

In addition to this the superior flavor, sweetness, wholesomeness and delicacy of the food raised by Royal Baking Powder would make any difference in cost insignificant.

When the Royal makes finer and more wholesome food at a less cost, which every housekeeper familiar with it will affirm, why not discard altogether the oldfashioned methods of soda and sour milk, or homemade mixture of cream of tartar and soda, and use it exclusively?

GREAT RAILROAD ALLIANCE

Gould, Vanderbilt and Others Said to Have Consolidated Their Interests.

Mammoth Combine That Will Take in the Leading Western and Southwestern Railways-Mr. Adams to Retire from the Union Pacific.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21 .- It was stated this afternoon that an alliance has been formed between the interests represented by Geo. C. Magoun, of Kidder, Peabody & Co., Jay Gould, C. P. Huntington and the Vanderbilt party by which all the railroads owned or controlled by them individually or jointly will be operated together, practically under Gould's direction. This alliance includes the Southern Pacific, the Union Pacific, the Missouri Pacific, the Northern Pacific, the Atchison, the Wabash, Kansas & Texas, the Texas l'acific and many other roads. It is also said that Gould is trying to force the holders of the Rock Island either to sell their stock under its present price or joins hands with the other roads in the alliance. The Burlington and Chicago & Alton will act with the allied roads in whatever steps may hereafter be taken, but there are fears that the Vanderbilts may be angry at the loss of their traffic contract with the Union Pacific and may refuse to join. If the Vanderbilts and the roads controlled by J. Pierrepont Morgan be brought in a meeting of the bankers and railroad presidents of all the roads in the country will be called, a new association formed and then an immediate and material advance in all railroad rates will at once be ordered. It is authoritatively learned that the meeting of the stockholders of the Union

Pacific road for reorganization of the board of directors will be held next week, probably not later than Thursday. It is understood that at this meeting Mr. Charles Francis Adams will retire and be succeeded by Mr. Sidney Dillon. The new board of directors will include Russell Sage, Jay Gould, Alexander E. Orr and Henry Hyde. The new board intends to appoint some young and active railroad man as vicepresident and general manager, whose headquarters will be at Omaha. The person to be selected for this place has not yet been determined upon, but the endeavor will be made to secure a young man of abundant railway experience and of the highest capability. Some of the Vanderbilt people admit that Gould has got control of the Union

Pacific. One of the parties named as a director said: The board will soon be reorganized. Mr. John D. Rockefeller, working with Mr. Gould, has brought the change about, and Russel Sage, Jay Gould, H. B. Hyde and Alexander Orr will take the places of four of the present members. The resignation of President Adams will be received, and he will be probably succeeded by Sidney Dillon, who is now one of the directors." The same authority states that Fred L. Ames has agreed to the steps suggested by Messrs. Rockefeller and Gould. He refused to speak about the future policy of the road in regard to the Northwest traffic agreement.

Mr. Gould this afternoon said: "I know nothing as to whether or not Mr. Adams has placed his resignation in the bands of Mr. Ames. I may say, however, that Mr. Adams and Mr. Ames visited me in my office yesterday, and the former expressed a strong desire to be relieved from the office of president. He suggested that he should resign and that a meeting of the stockholders for action on his resignation should be called to take place nex! week. I presume if it is true that he has intrusted his resignation to Mr. Ames that this meeting will be held. It is likely, also, that any vacancies occurring in the management of the road will be filled at this meeting. Mr. Dillon has been mentioned as the successor of Mr. Adams. It is probable that should Mr. Dillon be chosen there will be elected along with him a vice-president, who should also act as general manager, with headquarters at Omaha. Mr. Dillon's interests will of course, keep him here. As president he would only have to look after the finances of the road." To the question hew the reported impending changes would affect the rela-tions between his interests and the Union Pacific road, Mr. Gould replied: "Our re-lations, you know, are close now, and the new arrangements referred to would tend to make them closer.' It is known that the Vanderbilts have traffic contract with the Union Pacific which furnishes a western outlet. The contract is of vast importance and an absolute necessity to the Vanderbilt system. Chauncey Depew, president of the New York Central, was seen to-night and asked

have not heard a word about it. It must have been developed very secretly and sud-denly, for it is the first intimation I have had of the fact. "What will the Vanderbilts do about it, Mr. Depewi' "Well, as I do not know anything about this alliance I could not say without looking into it. Come around again and I may tell you.' President Adams, Director Ames and others, when seen at Boston to-day, declined to say anything about the report of the proposed transfer of the Union Pacific to the Gould interest. President Adams said: "You may say that I decline to be interviewed."

what the Vanderbilts would do about the

alliance. "This is all news to me, sir, for I

Hope for Julia Marlowe's Recovery. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21 .- The condition of Julia Marlowe this morning is much improved. For the first time in three weeks her temperature is normal and the swelling of the glands is to-day very much reduced. This morning her physicians spoke very hopefully of her recovery.

Divorced from Her Chinese Husband, NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 21.—The sensa-tional Yan Phon Lee divorce case was smothered in the Supreme Court to-day. Mrs. Lee being granted a divorce with the custody of the two children, on the ground of adultery. There was no opposition.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLES. Trains run by Central Standard Time.

Washington, Philadelphia and New d 3:00 p m. Arrive from the East, d 13:40 am., d 12:50 pm. andd 10:00 pm.

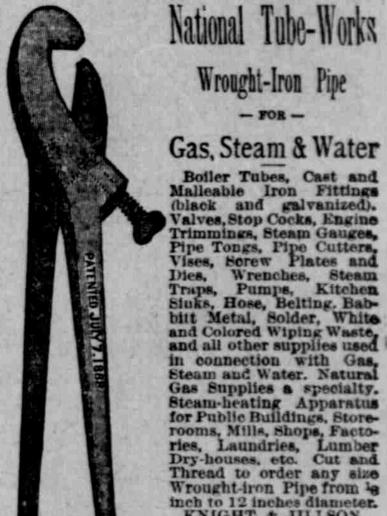
Leave for Columbus, 9:00 am.; arrive from Columbus, 3:45 pm.; leave for Richmond, 4:00 pm.; arrive from Richmond, 10:00 am. Leave for Chicago, d 11:05 am., d 11:30 pm.; arrive from Chicago, d 3:30 pm.; d 3:40 am. Leave for Louisville, d 3:55 am., 8:15 am., d 3:55 pm. Arrive from Louisville, d 11:00 am., 6:25 pm., d 10:50 pm. Leave for Columbus, 5:30 pm. Arrive from Columbus, 10:05 am. Leave for Vincennes and Cairo, 7:20 am., 3:50 pm.; arrive from Vincennes and Cairo; 11:10

am., 5:10 pm. d, daily; other trains except Sunday. VANDALIA LINE -SHORTEST ROUTE TO Y ST. LOUIS AND THE WEST.
Trains arrive and leave Indianapolis as follows:
Leave for St. Louis, 7:30 am, 11:50 am, 1:00 p m, 11:00 oreencestle and Terre Haute Accom'dation, 4:00 pm. Arrive from St. Louis, 3:45 am, 4:15 am, 2:50 pm, 5:20 Sleeping and Parler Cars are run on through traina.

For rates and information apply to ticket agents of the company, or H. R. DERING, Assistant General Passenger Agent

THE VESTIBULED THE PULLMAN CAR LINE LEAVE INDIANAPOLIS.

Pullman Vestibuled Sleepers for Chicago stand at west end of Union Station, and can be taken at 8:30 p. m., daily. Ticket Offices-No. 26 South Illinois street and at



KNIGHT & JILLSON, 75 & 77 S. Pennsylvania st. COKE FOR SALE

GAS-WORKS

At 7 cts. per bushel for Lump, and 8 cents per bushel for Crushed, to all those who de-

Tickets obtained at 49 South Pennsylvania street.

WILL PROBABLY SHUT DOWN. Prospect of Another Long Struggle in the Block-Coal Mines. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

BRAZIL, Ind., Nov. 21 .- The strike of drivers and day men employed in the block-coal mines continues, and the number of strikers is increasing daily, while the closing of the mines is practically complete. A general mass-meeting will be held here to-morrow morning to act on the report of the committee appointed to confer with the operators. The latter refuse the advance demanded, and a complete shut-down is feared. Over two thousand miners are

Close of the K. of L. Assembly. DENVER, Col., Nov. 21 .- Last night's session of the Knights of Labor was prolonged until daylight this morning. There was a prolonged wrangle first over the report of the committee on political action, then over the place of holding the next meeting. The committee reported three cities-New York, Toledo and Milwaukee. The assembly finally decided to fix on the place by mailed vote thirty days before the next meeting. The assembly then adjourned

Battle with Italian Laborers.

Paris, Ky., Nov. 21 .- A battle between a gang of Italian laborers and citizens took place at 7 o'clock this morning. The Italians were engaged in constructing the new water-works here, when the horses attached to a passing omnibus took fright at the steam drill then in operation. In their flight the animals dashed into a crowd of Italians. While none of them were hurt, they became so enraged that they attacked the driver. A number of citizens came to his rescue, and a general conflict ensued. The Italians were soon put to flight and driven out of the city. No one was killed but a number on both sides were injured.